

DESCRIPTION OF *HELIX PETTERDIANA*,
NEW SPECIES.

By JOHN W. TAYLOR.

Shell with an open umbilicus, in which the whorls are freely exposed, broadly-discoidal; yellowish, occasionally white, marked very irregularly with dashes and waved streaks of reddish-chestnut, marking often quite absent; spire very faintly elevated, finely, rather closely striated with waved riblets above and below, interstices under the lens discussate, extending over the riblets; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, prominently rounded, last scarcely descending in front; peristome acute; aperture almost round; margins closely approaching, not dilated.

Diameter, greatest 6, least 5; height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mil.

Variety *albida*.—White, without markings.

Habitat—Circular Head, Table Cape, Emu Bay, Torquay, Launceston, Mount Wellington, islands in Bass Straits, and Fernshaw (Victoria).

A very pretty species, having a close resemblance to *H. MacDonaldi* and a remote one to *H. Tasmaniae* and *H. Tamarensis*. To the former it is so closely allied that it may be but a large variety; from the two latter it may be distinguished by attending to the diagnosis. At Circular Head it is in great abundance on the rocks around the "Nut," gregarious under entangled masses of plants in company with *H. caesus*, *H. Weldii*, and *H. pictilis*. So plentiful is it that thousands can be literally scraped together from the surface of a single block of rock, on lifting the accumulated mass of plants and leaves. No other species are found in such great numbers as the present and its companion *H. caesus*. There is a New Zealand shell having some resemblance to it, but quite specifically distinct. The nearest Australian species is *H. Murrayana*, but that differs in several respects.

Around Launceston and Hobart Town it is smaller and more sparingly met with, although it is anything but rare. In this species the embryonal whorls are striated as the rest of the shell, not smooth as in *H. MacDonaldi*.

I have great pleasure in dedicating this species to Mr. Petterd, its discoverer, who has done so much to increase our knowledge of the shells of the Australian fauna.



CONTRIBUTIONS TO A BETTER KNOWLEDGE OF THE FRESHWATER SHELLS OF QUEENSLAND.

No. I.—DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW *PHYSÆ*.

BY WM. NELSON AND J. W. TAYLOR.

(Read before the Conchological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, July 31, 1879.)

In the series of papers of which the present is the first, we propose to enumerate the species of freshwater shells already known to inhabit Queensland, and from time to time to describe and figure such species as come under our notice that appear to be new or previously undescribed.

We trust in this useful work to receive the aid and co-operation of such of our antipodean collaborators as feel an interest in the elucidation of the freshwater fauna of this important district ; such aid will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

The first arrivals are from our zealous and esteemed correspondent Mr. W. F. Petterd, and amongst them are several species previously unknown to science, of which descriptions, &c. are appended.

Physa Brisbaneica.—Shell fusiform, horn color, rather solid ; spire produced, acuminate ; whorls 6, convex, regularly and slowly increasing in size, the last whorl exceeding in size the rest of the shell, deeply and regularly striate by the lines of growth ; suture deep ; inner lip thin ; columellar fold not prominent ;